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there, though I found only weathered plants. I regret that the distance, nearly the width of our State, makes it difficult to visit that profitable collecting ground often.

Lastly, the *Bruchia* I found only in June, 1902, close to the railway station at Dodge, Wis., some miles north of Winona, in the Trempealeau River valley. The plants occurred in greatest abundance among the short juncus and similar grass-like plants in a patch of fallow ground close by a tamarack swamp. In this case also all were already badly weathered. It is my purpose to revisit that station five or six weeks earlier this spring to secure plants in better condition.

In closing this note it may be worth mentioning incidentally that the geographical range of several of the species noted has been considerably extended.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

NOTES.

POGONATUM BREVICAULE (Brid.) Beauv.

In a recent letter M. Jules Cardot calls attention to the fact that Bridel in 1798 first gave the name *Polytrichum brevicaule* (Muscol. Recent II. pt. 1, p. 87) to the moss which has since been called *Pogonatum brevicaule* and that the specific name *tenue* was given to the same plant in the same year by Menzies, hence it is next to impossibie to say which has the priority.

This being the case I agree with M. Cardot that *P. brevicaule* (Brid.) *Beauv.* is the proper name for this plant, because this name was in use for eighty nine years before Mrs. Britton made the new combination.

A. J. GROUT.

PSILOPILUM TSCHUCTSCHICUM C. Müll.

In recently looking over a collection of mosses received at the Botanical garden from Prof. Macoun, which he made in the upper Yukon region last summer, I found good fruiting specimens of what I take to be the above species. They are undoubtedly the same as the sterile plants I collected on the Klondike river in 1899 and referred to *P. arcticum.* They are distinguished from this latter by the much longer, less curved capsules, less imbricated leaves, incurved when dry and by the margins of the leaf and also of the lamellæ, which are entire or only slightly undulate above, while *P. arcticum* has both leaf border above and lamellæ on margin irregularly serrate with crowded, crenulate teeth. In the first specimens I examined this last difference was scarcely noticeable owing to the much abraided margins. The distinction of basal leaf cells between the two species is not apparent, being quite variable in different leaves from the same plant. (See J. M. Holzinger's article on these species in BRYOLOGIST V:80, 1902). Also the difference in the exothecal cells does not seem to have been clearly pointed out. In *arcticum* the cells on the incurved side of the capsule are short, often slightly transversely elongated, while on the opposite side they are quite rectangular and mostly 2 to 3 times longer than wide. In *Tschuctschicum* the cells are more uniform around the capsule, mostly from a little longer than broad to about twice longer. The spores of the Macoun specimens measure from .022 to .025 mm.

R. S. WILLIAMS, N. Y. Botanical Garden.

MNIUM INSIGNE Mitt.

Among some mosses which I recently received from the Vienna Exchange Club for Cryptograms, was one labelled *Mnium insigne*, Mitt. June 20, 1896; on wet shaded earth, Columbia Falls, Montana, U. S. A. R. S. Williams. I examined this moss which had abundant capsules with interest, as *M. insigne* is generally considered synomymous with *M. Seligeri*, Jur., which is a shy fruiter in Europe and very rare in England in that condition. I was, however, surprised to find that the fruiting plants had a clearly synoicous inflorescence, though a few purely ♂ flowers were also present. I also found that the leaves were rather broadly ovate and sharply pointed which together with their long sharp marginal teeth, generally consisting of but one cell, and ceasing about the middle of the leaf, suggested that the plant before me was scarcely the same as the European *M. Seligeri*. The moss in question seems to agree well with the diagnosis given by Limpricht of *M. Drummondii* Br. & Sch. of which unfortunately I have no authentic specimens, but I cannot find that *Mnium insigne*, Mitt. is given as a synomyn for this species, although Limpricht points out that Mitten's species is not the same as *M. Seligeri* Jur., to which many authors have referred it. A close comparison of the European and American species of this fine genus would be of great interest. W. E. NICHOLSON.

January, 1903. Lewes, Sussex, England.

SULLIVANT MOSS CHAPTER NOTES.

Dr. Best says of *Claopodium pellucinerve* (Mitt) Best, offered in this number of THE BRYOLOGIST by Mrs. J. B. Lowe, and collected by her at Noroton, Ct.: "So far as I know it has been collected only once before this and then by Mr. R. S. Williams in the Yukon territory. See THE BRYOLOGIST **3**:19, 1900." HARRIET WHEELER.

Members desiring the offerings will please forward stamped and addressed envelopes to the donors. H. W.

Confusion would be avoided and some labor saved if the annual dues of Chapter members were paid directly to the Secretary who reports such payments to the editors of THE BRYOLOGIST and members receive the magazine to which they are thereby entitled. Subscriptions to THE BRYOLOGIST should be paid to Mrs. Annie Morrill Smith. H. W.

In a letter just received from Prof. Holzinger he says: "If you have space please express my cordial thanks to the Sullivant Moss Chapter for honoring me with the Presidency. I promise to be faithful to this high trust and work hard." He adds in a letter of a few days later date: "Members wishing mosses determined *must* prepare material neatly, and send *abundant* specimens, in *proper, folded envelopes* with exact data written thereon. Scraps of mosses put up in indifferently folded scraps of paper will receive no consideration. Use pockets of good paper 7 x 8 inches. This request is absolutely necessary since the endless scraps have come pouring in."